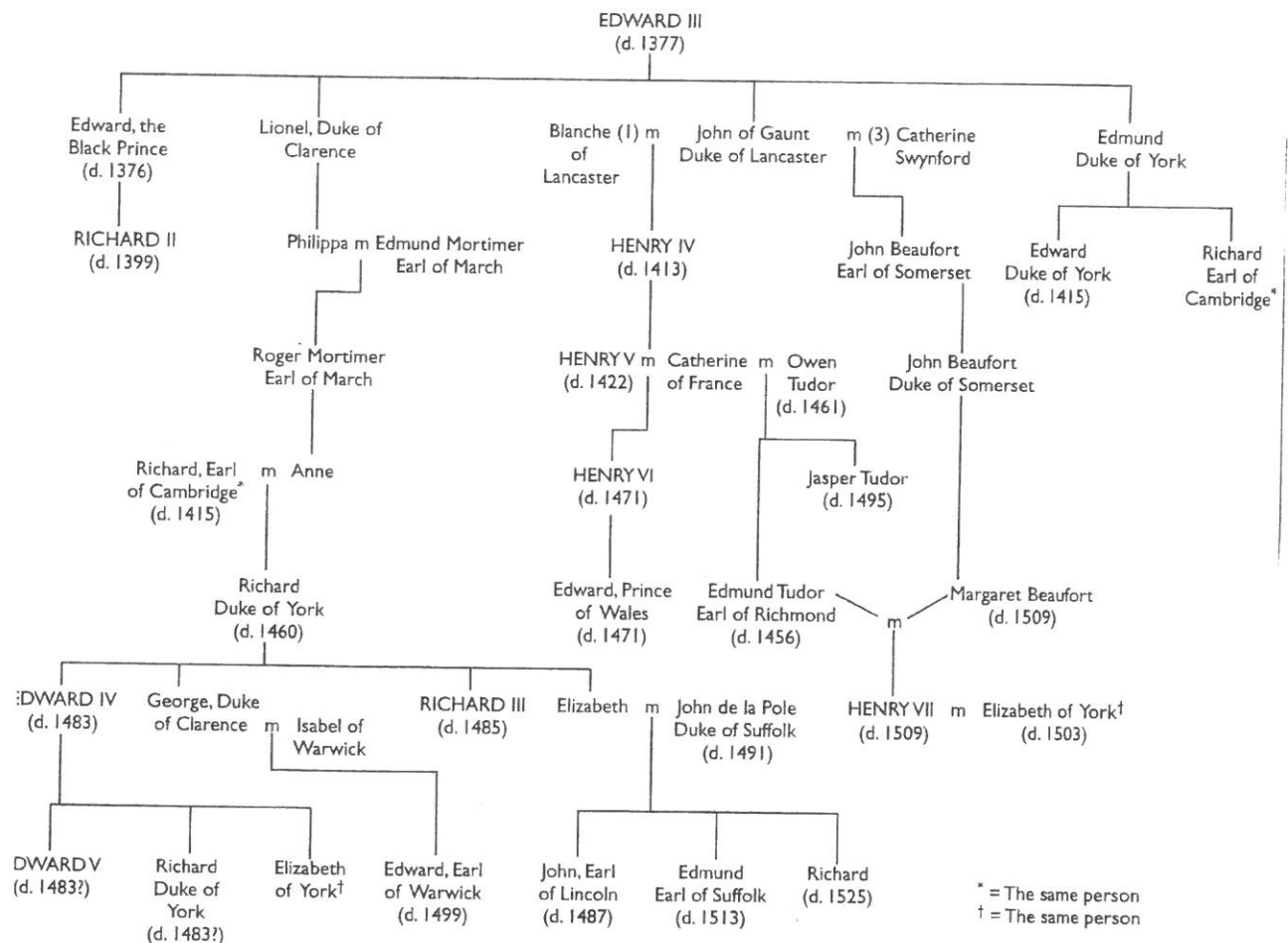


## How strong was Henry VII's claim to the throne?



Answer all the questions for Task 1 and Task 2 on a separate piece of paper ready to hand in during your first History lesson

### Task 1

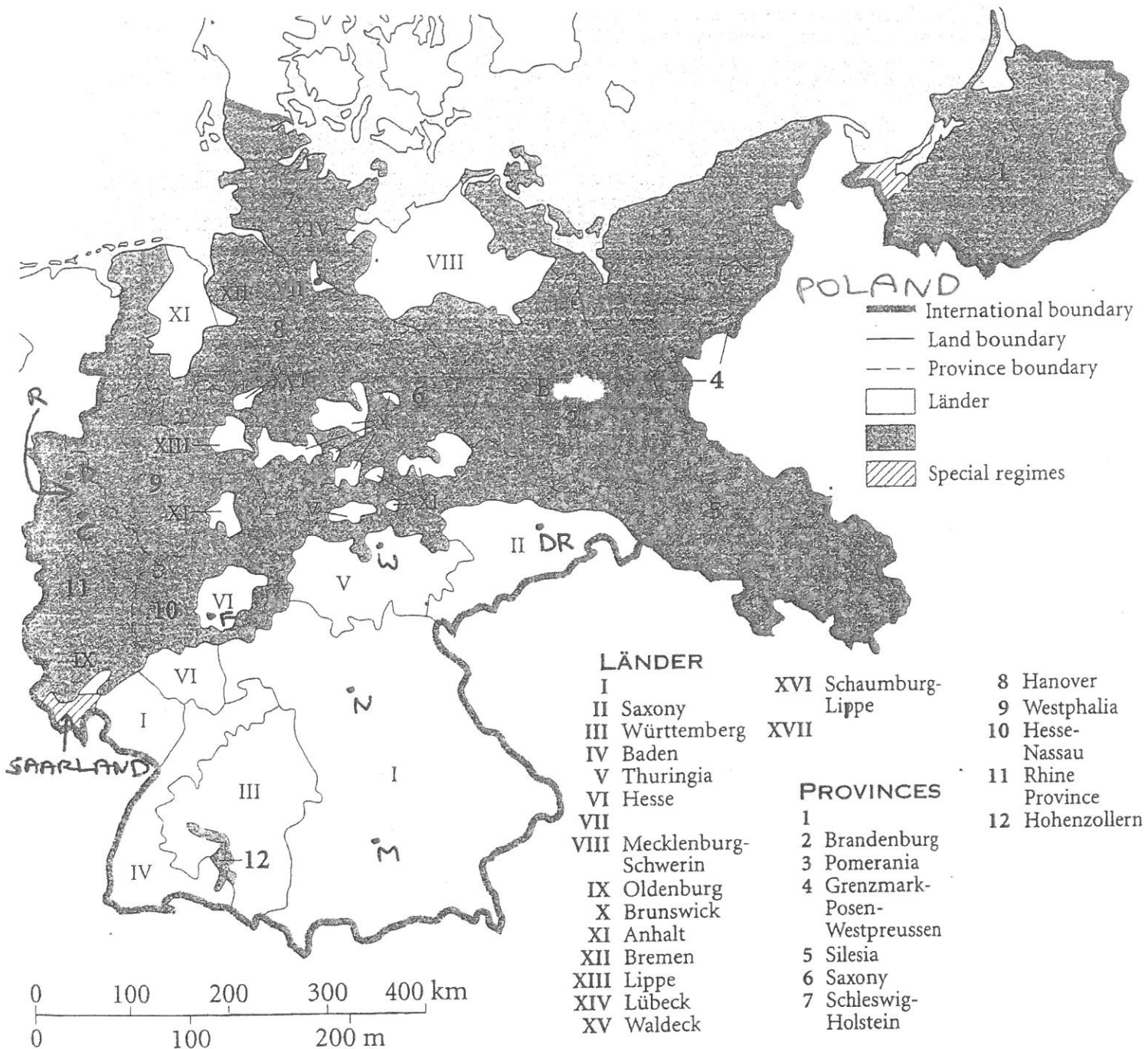
- Use the family tree to list the Kings of England in the correct order from 1377.
- Can you identify the Yorkist kings and the Lancastrian kings?
- From which of Edward III's sons did Henry VII's royal blood come?
- The surname of all the kings on this family tree was Plantagenet. Why do you think Henry Tudor's mother's family name is Beaufort rather than Plantagenet? What is the significance of this in terms of him becoming king?
- Look at the family tree and work out what happened in 1471. Why was Henry VII's claim to the throne made stronger in this year?
- What would a marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York bring together?
- How strong was Henry's claim to the throne? Consider the following points:
  - Was his claim direct and unchallengeable?
  - Did he descend in a clear and obvious way from a previous monarch?
  - Was he always an obvious and strong claimant?
  - Did other people have stronger claims?

### Task 2

Do some research online or use a text book and list three reasons to explain why Richard III was such an unpopular king.

## INDUCTION WORK ON UNIT 2: GERMANY 1919-63

1. Map exercise: using the Questions on Germany below the map overleaf, identify the areas & cities mentioned. All of them begin with the initial letter(s) indicated.
2. What does the German word "Reich" mean?
3. Why was Hitler's Reich the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich? What were the first 2?
4. What was the relationship between Prussia & Germany?
5. Why was the Weimar Republic so called?



### QUESTIONS ON GERMANY

- I = area of southern Germany, renowned for Catholicism, beer drinking and right wing politics, where the Nazi movement started **B**
- VII = Germany's main port and second largest city; now infamous for its red light district **H**
- XVII = largest Land (state) in Germany, covering two thirds of the country, under whose leadership Germany was united in 1871 **P**
- 1 = province separated from the rest of Germany by the Polish Corridor **EP**
- B = German capital
- C = city on the Rhine, renowned for its cathedral and "eau"
- D = industrial city on the Rhine, famous for its beer; TV series "Auf Wiedersehen Pet" was set there
- DR = beautiful historic city, destroyed by Allied bombing in 1945 when it was crammed with refugees
- F = business and financial centre of Germany
- M = capital of I, renowned for its Bierkeller; Nazi Party was born and had its HQ there
- N = historic city where Nazi rallies were held
- R = heavy industrial area in western Germany, including cities like Essen and Dortmund
- W = town famous for its associations with the poet Goethe, after which the German Republic was named in 1919

